SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Story of a Great Publiring House. All writing people and all reading people have reason to be grateful that it has been put into the heart of Mr. J. HENRY HARPER to write the history of The House of Harper, (Harpers). If a reading American were asked to name the most illustrious and important of American publishing houses he might reasonably hesitate. His answer might depend upon his age and his habitat. If he were "a man of Boston raisin'" and over fifty he would be very apt to name Ticknor and Fields, in grateful recollection of the little brown twelvemos in which he had first made the acquaintance of Tennyson, of Emerson, of Hawthorne, of Holmes, of Longfellow, of Lowell, of ever so many more. Perhaps even yet no othe American house can show such a "list, at least in poetry and belles lettres. There are other Boston houses, some of them still extant, which might occur to him. passed. The convinced New Yorker might plausi-The position of the Harpers was so bly urge the claims of the original publishers of Irving and Cooper. A reader whose interests were mainly scientific might name another New York house But the common American reader would without much doubt give his vote for Harper & Brothers. Even the belletristic oldster just cited would recall his tenderness for the octavos in brown

paper which constituted "Harper's Library of Select Novels." And no American reader could possibly fail to recall with gratitude the buff cover and the columns crowned with cherubs scattering flowers and soap bubbles which denoted what Trollope in his tour of the United States fifty years ago called "the ubiquitous of which magazine the present Charles Francis Adams said that a set of it was as wholesome and inviting a pabulum as he knew of for the general literary diet of the young. "The House" is already nearing its century, being an advanced nonagena rien. The circumstance that its present

historian, although he has been connected with the house, mostly in conspicuous capacities, for more than forty years, is yet of its third generation, suggests an institution well enough established to be fairly called venerable, especially as mercantile establishments go in this country. There was apparently no overmastering bent toward "literature" in the two eldest sons of Joseph Harper of Long Island, himself of the next generation after the first settler of the name that they took to the printing trade rather than to any other. It doubtless offered a better chance for a living than tilling the paternal and grandpaternal acres, which held out but slender promises Long afterward, when George William Curtis on one of his weekly visits to Frank lin Square, being disappointed of the interview on which he had counted with the then Head of the House, or of the Literary Department, of the second generation thereof, who was laid up with an attack of gout, expressed a playful resentment at the notion of anybody deriving that complaint from "a line of Methodist farmers on Long Island." The first book which bears the imprint of "J. & J. Harper" as printers was published by Duyckinck, dated 1817 and entitled "Seneca's Morals." The two elder brothers, just "out of their time," were the firm, the two younger, who worked as compositors on this first cautious effort, were presently to come out of theirs and to change the firm name and style to "Harper & Brothers," explained by one of them to mean that the particular one to whom a stranger addressed himself was in his turn the "Harper" and the other three the "Brothers." The pleasantness of brethren dwelling together in unity has never been more fully illustrated. So complete was the mutual trust of the brothers and partners that in the early days of the firm no actween the brothers. diately required and the remainder was the common fund. It is even amazingly recorded that not until 1860 were the accounts of the partners kept distinct. "Up to that time each brother was ignorant how much money the other three drew from the concern."

The second book printed by the brothers. the first that could be called a publishing bird it were to be too trite to name. Se- consented to have it appear under th venture, was an edition of "Locke on the Human Understanding," and here the speculative element was reduced to a was as nearly complete as then, or as pos- three its projector said: to take a hundred copies had the privilege of having his name, as well as that title pages. Even so the edition was of was severely plain, and the only ornament beyond that." There can be no question 00 copies. The "orders" were cannot promise some profit the proposed re-Morals" nor Locke's "Essay" was an exciting publication or promised to be a "best their American vogue began, at just reprint was assured beforehand. Exwas no more "trade courtesy" in those days than there was copyright. Priority was as eagerly sought by the book printers as it ever was afterward in like cases sengers boarded incoming ships for copies composing room and marketed at the earliest moment. Mr. Harper says that "Peveril of the Peak" was thus on sale An unextinguished torch from sire to son. the same kind.

lishing enterprises than these "beats" Harper, aided by the friendliness of setting forth that "whenever it is a quenecessarily excluded fiction. When the any English house," was sent to time was ripe for a similar series of works journal, signed by Walter Besant, William of fiction the experienced skill of the Black and Thomas Hardy. firm in securing early reprints of British at all. Another serial issue was that

be found on some book shelves, as for that matter may be some numbers of the Franklin Square Library. "Reading," other than either proofreading or the final reading of the consumer, was a large factor in the success of all these series, so far as they were successful. By the time the Franklin Square Library was launched it had come to be thoroughly understood on the other side that the Harpers would pay better for what they wanted than any other American house, and they had no difficulty in obtaining advance copies from which to judge of the probable suitableness of the book in question to the American market. But of course it was a great comedown from the 75 cents of the "Select Novels" to the 15 of the "Franklin Square" after it had been cheapened to the utmost, and the serial libraries had been abandoned before the copyright law was

in the British press as the chief enemy of the British author and the chief ob- clared illegal. Accordingly the contract stacle in the way of international copy- for the publication of that work binds the right. Distinctly, there were two sides to the "international copyright" ques- day of publication "two hundred and tion in those days. It was by no means sixty-eight ounces and fifteen pennythe naked "moral issue." In fact, the weights of gold of such fineness that of curious concatenation of circumstances, conducted by the British publishers, and and 100 alloy, \$5,000 in gold. to them the acknowledgment of a British author's right to be paid for his work by those who profited by it was equivalent nativity of which "the House" has preto a British monopoly of the American sided, is the Latin Dictionary. Origipublishing market. Dickens's efforts for nally a translation of Freund, to which copyright, when he was here in 1842. Andrews, the senior partner of Andrews were very ill judged. An evangelist carrying on a crusade in behalf of his own pocket is unimpressive, even if he tuous in putting his name, it was transhappen to be in the right. The Harpers were the leading reprinters, therefore they were the leading "pirates." Thackeray went to dine with one of them in New York he picked up the little daughter of the house and kissed her, exclaiming "And this is a Pirate's Daughter." As a matter of fact the then head Press of Oxford is as good a guarantee as of the house wrote, while the copyright agitation of thirty years ago was at its height, that his firm had paid out \$250,000 for advance sheets of British works. Mr. Harper gives some interesting specifications. The firm paid, in some cases for serial publication, in all cases for mere priority, \$6,250 to Dickens for "Great Expectations," \$2,400 to Thackeray for The Virginians," to Trollope \$3,500 for *Sir Harry Hotspur," to Charles Reade what had appeared elsewhere serially. \$5,000 for "A Woman Hater," to Wilkie The most noteworthy instance is "The Collins \$3,750 for each of three novels, to George Eliot \$7,500 for "Daniel Deronda," to Macaulay \$3,250 for the "History" and to Trevelyan or his agent \$1,000 for the little Junius question which arose over "Life and Letters," promptly reprinted at a lower price in defiance of "trade courtesy." It is interesting to note how much of a substitute this trade courtesy, that is to say the understanding that British authors belonged to the first reprinter, was among the recognized publishers for a legal acknowledgment of the author's right. It was only through this that American publishers were able to pay British authors sums so considerable as those just enumerated. It is also noticeable what excellent personal and social relations the chief American "pirates" managed to maintain with the leading British authors. This was of course due to the social qualifications of thankful for, I am. yours sincerely, the publishers, and especially of the literary "heads of the house," of Fletcher in the first generation, of "Brooklyn Joe" in the second, an excellent tradition of was known only to the late Richard Wathospitality and geniality continued, if it son Gilder, the editor of the Century, to be allowed to mention it, by the present the late Joseph W. Harper ("Brooklyn historian in the third. The "Harper din- Joe") and to Mr. J. Henry Harper, who ners" were always worth attending. One now reveals it. of the most notable of them, though

and festive, within or without. The tor and inspirer until he died in 1877. building was erected just after the fire About the third his partners were so doubtminimum. Each bookseller who agreed sibly now, it could be made. The interior asked why we first started our monthly construction of brick arches turned be- magazine we would have to say frankly tween rolled iron floor beams was employed that it was as a tender to our business of the "publishers," printed on their in it for the first time. But the interior though it has grown to something quite vassed for in advance, and if they did metal of columns of masonry, was the consisted considerably of condensations, print was abandoned. Neither "Seneca's naturally tended to perpetuate the natural such forthcoming books of the house as popular error that the square was named would best lend themselves to that treat after him, instead of being named, as seller," but only a book that was sure to it was, after a merchant of Colonial times, sell, in moderation and in time. The Walter Franklin, who lived at one corner "Waverley Novels" came out, or rather of it, and whose house, at 1 Cherry street, was occupied by Washington about the time the Harpers embarked when he came on to be inaugurated Presiin business. The success of an exclusive dent, as the most suitable mansion that New York could furnish for the Chief clusiveness could not be secured. There Magistrate. In the late '70s, however, one corner of the counting room floor was partitioned off and made to assume was all that could be hoped, and priority an aspect as genial and hospitable as that of the rest was baldly businesslike. The room accruing was very handsomely by the competitive newspapers. Mes- fitted and furnished, there was a frieze of votive panels by "our artists," and the of the new novel; it was "rushed" in the ample fireplace bore an inscription com-

ture, here quoted, of the menu.

within twenty-four hours after the arrival a neat allusion to the handed on torch of the "copy," which compares favorably which, with its Greek motto, formed in point of time with any later records in the emblem of the house and decorates many a title page and the cover of the But more extensive and important pub- present volume.

The cultivation of cordial relation needed to establish a firm. The with its foreign authors proved to be first of these was, perhaps, "Harper's excellent business. When the firm was School District Library," school district ferociously attacked in the London Athenlibraries having been authorized in New | wum, at a time when "international copy-York by law, and the patronage of the right" had become a burning question State for this particular library secured for "insulting unknown" and "insulting by the tact and alertness of Fletcher and robbing known authors" a protest Thurlow Weed "Harper's Family Li- tion of acquiring for any of their period-"rary" followed, or possibly preceded, icals the foreign author's rights, they are Both these series were "serious" and as just and liberal in their dealings as

Meanwhile, the firm had by no means novels which gave good hope of Ameri-lost sight of native authors. It seemed seriousness had undoubtedly increased can popularity, supplemented as it came to them for many years, as to most Amerito be by the personal relations thay had can publishers, rather a waste of time and popularity in the '50s narrowed its appeal succeeded in forming with British au- money to encourage American writers thors, put "Harper's Library of Select of fiction when British writers of fiction, Novels" far in advance of any possible of established American popularity, could the '70s. Competition had come in, comcompetition, and this advantage they either be had for nothing or arranged with petition which raised the literary, and retained even down to the "Franklin for advance sheets and priority at much quite as much the pictorial, standard. Square Library" of the eighties, in which less than the cost of encouraging effective to these new conditions the magazine had to compete with issues tively the native novelist, whose very cheap and nasty, ill printed on existence and much more his popularity mand. Theodore Thomas once, when he wretched paper, and often not proofread was doubtful. There are only half a was complimented on gradually educatat all. The Franklin Square Library dozen American numbers in the long ing his audiences to endure and finally was almost as cheap and was not nasty series of the "Library of Select Fiction." embrace more exacting music than he But they acquired more than their share would have ventured to produce at first

and published for him for eleven years, until he found he could do better in Boston. In history also the European competition was felt, for we find Prescott writing sadly to the firm: "But who will give \$2 a volume for Prescott when they can buy Macaulay for 75 cents?" Nevertheless, for the right of printing 5,000 copies of the "Conquest of Mexico" from Prescott's plates the firm paid him \$7,500, "an enormous price," says Prescott, "which I should not have had the courage to ask any publisher. I hope they may not be disappointed. They were so far from being disappointed that for the "Conquest of Peru" they paid him \$7,500 on the day of publication, or at the rate of \$1 a Hildreth's "History of the United copy. States," which has fallen into greater or even to the 25 of the "Handy Volumes." neglect than perhaps it deserves, was There was very little in reprinting published by the Harpers in 1849. They had already in 1839 published Motley's first book, the novel "Morton's Hope, when in 1856 they took his "Dutch Repub-lic." When the "United Netherlands" came to be published in 1861 the legal conspicuous that they were represented tender act had been passed, and contracts to pay in gold coin had been depublishers to pay to the author on the

But doubtless the most monumental work, in promise of duration, over the and Stoddard of the Latin Grammar of half a century ago, was rather presumpformed by Charlton Lewis and Charles Short into not only the standard Latin When dictionary but into a thesaurus and into something like a concordance of classical Latin literature. To have an American Latin dictionary adopted and printed from the American plates by the Clarendon we could have that the work will not be ment ever paid in Europe to American scholarship. It is a pity that the admirable and scholarly and convenient "Harper's Greek and Latin Texts" should long have ceased to bear the original imprint.

In fiction it has frequently happened Breadwinners," which originally appeared in the Century, while the volume emanated from Franklin Square. The the authorship of this was reopened by the lamented death of John Hay, and quite Junian comparisons of handwriting were exhibited to prove that he did or did not write the book. The small question is finally closed in the present volume with the consent of Mrs. Hay by the publication of the following:

Washington, D. C. DEAR MR. HARPER—The author of "The Bread-winners" requests me to ask you whether there may be a shilling or so coming to him by way of copyright. If there is anything and you will send it to me I will see that he gets it. He seems a well meaning person with a large and interesting family. Hoping the year has brought you much to be

The secret has been wonderfully well

kept. Outside of Mr. Hay's family it

Thus far we have had nothing to sav of going to represent the house in London, reference to them would be just about as for which occasion W. M. Laffan, then the incomplete as one which should say nothing art manager, furnished the wild litera- of them as publishers of books. The The general aspect of the great building in 1837, and the Bazar, begun in 1867, were which housed all departments and ac-lone and all the conceptions of Fletcher tivities of the firm was by no means gay Harper, and of all three he was the direcof 1853, which seemed to spell "ruin." ful that he had to threaten to start it as but from which the firm emerged like the his own individual enterprise before they curity against fire was the point most auspices of the firm. Of the oldest and insisted on in its construction, and this most famous and most successful of the of the exterior, except the imitation in that "it has grown." The early numbers statue of Benjamin Franklin, which largely in the nature of "ground bait" of ment, of a British serial and of articles of information on subjects as seeme "popular." The writing was back work. The illustrations were not very good then and would be intolerable now. Until Mr. Curtis, whose early Howadji books the house had published, and who had contributed to the magazine such graceful trifles as the "Don Bobtail Fandango" stories, well forgotten now, regularly joined the staff by taking the Easy Chair in 1854, there was no attempt at "literary quality." No literary and still less any artistic reputations were made out of the magazine in those early days. Yet its founder knew exactly what he was about. From the first the magazine "caught on." circulation would not be much in these days of "a million and three quarters weekly" and the same monthly, but within he '50s it had become prodigious for those times, so great that its advertising would have been worth a fortune to a modern publisher, whereas in that primiive period the profits were altogether or

almost altogether from sales. In the beginning the projector was his own editor, himself received the conributors and passed upon the contributions, and perhaps he did not entirely pretermit this practice until he had been satisfied that in Mr. Henry M. Alden he and secured an infallible, and as it were an automatic and almost unconscious touchstone of "general interest." Mean while the constituency of general interest had changed. The general level of culture had been raised. Moral seriousness had possibly declined, certainly had been enfranchised and looked much less than before to mere restriction. Intellectual What commanded the widest possible in the '60s, and the "best seller" of a magazine in the '60s would have lost its rank in promptly responded and supply met de-

of the "Handy Volumes," which may still of American historians, Prescott in 1843, made answer: "Oh, don't say that; we've being prepared under the editorship of grown together." Similar was the raising of the standard of the Magazine. It Pennsylvania, has appeared. The Becould never have been so good as it was, if it had ever been content to be the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Solon vindicated his wisdom when he was asked if he had given the Athenians the best laws and answered: "The best they were capable of receiving." The projector of "the periodicals" was almost immediately succeeded in the direction of them by his grandson, the "Mr. Harry" of "the House," and the present historian, whose modesty does him much less than justice in suppressing the great part he personally played in raising in particular the artistic standard of the periodicals. The quest and finding of new artists who could a romance, but it is a book which no one do illustrations, the recognition and encouragement of them when found, and the guidance and control of their work the Commonwealth period should pass by. to the extent of keeping it subject to the conditions of its production, all this constituted not only an indispensable service to the periodicals themselves but a very important service to the development of The qualities thus indicated were as

necessary and as fully employed in the Weekly as in the Magazine and gave that journal its conspicuous artistic superiority to any other of its class and scope. But the Weekly became, by a rather British side of the controversy was largely 1,000 parts 900 thereof are of pure metal an anomaly among the periodicals. Matters of controversy, religious or political, had been carefully avoided up to the time of the civil war. George William Curtis wrote with such grace, facility and versatility as to be an indispensable factor at the start of new periodical enterprises by the firm. Not only did the "Easy Chair" do much to elevate and refine the tone of the magazine. His "The original department in the Weekly. Lounger," was an integral part of the project, and when the Bazar was started he was-invoked to establish in it still another department, "Manners of the Road." As Mr. Edward Carv has set forth in his Life," and as Mr. E. L. Godkin set forth in disparaging his qualifications as a politician. Mr. Curtis was always essentially an author. But he had the gift and superseded and the most solid compli-skill of fluent and persuasive speech as well as writing. "A better public speaker I never heard," said Dickens of the beautiful speech ("Wave sweeter for him, hedgerows of England") made by Curtis at the New York press dinner of 1868. He had been just before the outbreak of the civil war one of the most popular that the Harpers published in book form and sought of the lyceum lecturers who beguiled the hibernal tediums of those good old times in the smaller cities, lecturing on any topics that were not controversial or burning. At the outbreak of the war he was the man who could most acceptably voice the sentiments of Harper & Brothers, which then, momentarily, happened to be the sentiments virtually of all Northern Americans. What more natural than that he should have been invoked to voice them? But to this period of patriotic unanimity and enthusiasm succeeded a period when pinions were very much divided, when "good and wise men" might differ and did most decidedly differ, and "The House" discovered that its "elegant" and eloquent spokesman of the universal sentiment had opinions of his own upon the new and disputable questions and was minded to give these opinions the benefit of his elegant and eloquent advocacy Hence ensued some troubled years. The trouble was aggravated by the fact that Thomas Nast, whose carica-

tures were as much an asset of the Weekly as Mr. Curtis's editorials, and who was much more feared, e. g., by Tweed, than his editorial chief, or colleague, had equally opinions of his own on the controvertible questions, and that these were strictly confined to "the House," was the "the periodicals," though a history of the apt to run counter to those of the editorial sendoff given to James R. Osgood on his house of Harper which should make no page. This little rift within the lute kept on widening until it threatened to e the music mute. and did make disinterested inquirers inquire why a publishing house should entertain and express political opinions on controverted questions, and even if so should entertain and express diametrically opposite opinions on the same question. Clearly this inquiry would not have needed to be put if Fletcher Harper had survived to reconcile and overrule the discordant elements. These pages set forth some details of the internal dissensions, and also disclose the need there was of an overruling arbiter to prevent the public and unseemly exposure of the internal differences. The crisis was reached when the sacred editorial page of Mr. Curtis was invaded, in his absence, to make room for the deglutition of his previous editorial utterances and to set forth that all loyal Republicans must turn to and work for the popular ratification of a nomination, the nomination of Folger for Governor of New York, which nomina tion the Weekly had been long preparing ts believers to bolt. This maladroit appeal was understood at the time to have been put into shape by Eugene Lawrence, a rather ridiculous anti-papal or "Orange" fanatic, whose importance "The House" of that period absurdly overrated, and one regrets to find the present historian continuing to overrate. One moral of the story which in its time. as Clarendon has it, "administered much mirth" is that a publishing house really should not, at least as such, undertake

to propagate political opinions. With all these relations and complications, it follows that the archives of "The House" must contain much interesting matter. So they do, and the present historian has drawn from these stores always, so far as we have observed, with discretion and in observance of the written or unwritten rules governing such cases. We have even the remonstrance of a reader of the magazine against J. S. C. Abbott's "Life of Napoleon," and the biographer's stern rejoinder that since he "made every line he wrote a subject of prayer," he could not consent to modify it under a merely human pres-We have disclosures from those two so different "best sellers," the author of "Ben-Hur" and the author of "Trilby. We have some charming pages from Mr. Howells relating his connection with "The House." We have, incidentally, that absurd letter of Mark Twain's to Queen Victoria, protesting against her mposition of an income tax. We do not have Charles Reade's "smashing" reply to Goldwin Smith's attack in the Toronto Globe upon the "Terrible Temptation," omitted on account of its length, though luckily published in the "Readiana" of the London edition. But we have pages heretofore unpublished, of the incomparable raciness of that eminently readable man. Merely as a collection of "ana" this would be a remarkable book. But the "ana" are incidental to a story which w as very well worth telling and which is extremely well told

George Fox and the Beginnings Quakerism.

The third volume of the exhaustive and

Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, ginnings of Quakerism (Macmillan and Company, London), by WILLIAM C. stitution, it is a fact that this Journal BRAITHWAITE, covers the years from the is one of the best modern biographi- of the best evidences that there was a time when George Fox's message was cal accounts of a personality, subject strong element of judgment and sanity accepted by the "shattered" Baptists at Nottinghamshire, who as the "Children independently of the will and going on that as time went on the hysterical element of the Light" became his first community of followers, up to 1660, when the bright formations deeply affecting the functions grew. There were no men of great inoutlook of the first year of the Restoration of body and mind; and at the same time | tellectual ability or learning in this first was beginning to be shadowed by the approaching cloud of persecution. The spiritual penetration, endowed with a good many shrewd and ingenious present volume lacks the dramatic epi-marked traits of leadership and capable farmers. In the lively religious debates proaching cloud of persecution. The sodes which made Dr. Jones's delightfully written history of "The Quakers in the American Colonies" as absorbing as of the race." It was in these psychical England, the Quakers held their own a romance, but it is a book which no one "transformations," during his four years against the accomplished theologians of who wishes to understand the Quaker movement or the history of England of The student of religious history will find here a painstaking and impartial account of the birth of a religious and social experiment which stands unique as more nearly paralleling in its infancy the conditions of the Apostolic Church than any community of its size which the progress of swenty centuries records. It should not be inferred from this, however, that the founder had the breadth of view to conceive and round out a plan for the remarkably organized and effective body which afterward became known as the Society of Friends. Nothing could be further from historical fact. George Fox, in striking contrast to his distinguished ollower, Penn, whose conception of the "Holy Experiment" in the New World forms one of the most interesting examples of a preconceived Utopian commonwealth, was a man of one idea, a fanatic whose enthusiasm seems at times to have dipped over into the land of insanity. Nor was his idea entirely novel. Neither Mr. Braithwaite in his history nor Dr. Jones in his introduction to it claims that Fox was the first or the only one of his generation to become sensible of the presence of the divine light in man, the spiritual truth which became the vital principle of the Quakers. Others who had rebelled against the dogma laden Calvinism of the Reformation and were groping about for new light had come near to the same revelation. But Fox was the first to formulate it definitely and to present it effectively. He had a moral earnestness and a power of personality which carried conviction in spite of shortcomings of education and intellect. Mr. Braithwaite estimates very roughly that at the end of this first decade of the movement the disciples of the "Inward Light" had grown to a company of between thirty and forty thousand. Remembering that the population of England at this time was not more than five million and that the work was everywhere handicapped by hostility and a certain amount of persecution and by the difficulties of travel

This history of the first years of Quakerism, before the movement had assumed a form definite enough to be known as a religious sect or society, would be worth studying if only for the single purpose of following the career of one of the most puzzling figures in religious history. Few men who have influenced their generation as strongly as George Fox did his are so difficult to estimate justly. Cromwell after their first interview said that he was "no fool" and uniformly endeavored to see that the enthusiast and his folowers had fair treatment, although Fox's for a godly administration of the Commonwealth must have grown tiresome to so sagacious and practical a ruler as the great Protector. Macaulay with charintellect." Certainly there are no literary neither does the journal nor the history which is now before us disclose the character of Fox as warranting Macaulay's sweeping criticism. The unprejudiced in the North and South there was rain reader of the journal, from which Mr. Braithwaite makes numerous extracts. untrained and undisciplined, which is a soul of extraordinary spiritual fervor.

regarded as a madman and a charlatan

the number makes a very creditable show-

ing of the growth of the Quaker principle.

acquainted with him, as well as for the Quaker meeting." When it came to hold which he had on his followers. In his moments of religious fervor Fox went to extremes which were almost as exaggerated as those of the unhappy Naylor, well to cry desperately. "Every one desires who entered London on horse back, escorted by a company of men and women But in the realm of moral reforms and casting their garments before him and ideals he was infinitely beyond his gensanity and excellent judgment in him narrowness and spiritual beauty. which made him in his calm moments naticism and wisdom alternated so a capable leader and a wise and shrewd strangely. That he wielded the influence counsellor. Nearly all these early "publishers of the truth" were hampered by a that he hit upon a truth for which the lack of intellectual training which pre- time was ripe and that he lived in an age vented them from clarifying their conidea of which they had caught hold, an effective. idea which even the well trained mind finds difficult to put into words simply and clearly. It does not appear from Mr. Braithwaite's narrative that either Fox or Naylor ever consciously or intentionally claimed to be the Christ or an embodiment of divinity in a personal and individual sense, but their hazy declarations as to the presence of God in man and the extreme positiveness of their claims to know the divine mind often placed them under suspicion as antichrists. Fox was arrested for blasphemy three times, and when examined said little that would clear him in the estimation of those who did not search beneath his words for the spirit which inspired them. Blasphemy and vagrancy the most frequent ostensible grounds for the arrest of Quakers, but the real concern of the authorities, whether Puritan or Cavalier, was always a suspicion of political plots. During the life of the Commonwealth the Quakers were frequently accused of being Papists; every broad brimmed hat was supposed to hide a shaved tonsure. In the days of the Restoration they were looked at askance on account of their Puritan tendencies. prison. Their genuine innocence of any political affiliations usually did more to

Dr. Jones in his introduction to Mr. Braithwaite's volume gives an interesting analysis of what he calls the "peculiar psychical traits" in Fox's character. Nobody who is equipped with a moder-The third volume of the exhaustive and set amount of psychological knowledge." to a feeling that this testimony, which is he says, "can fail to discover in the Journal involved a mortification of the spirit. The board this is he says, "can fail to discover in the Journal involved a mortification of the spirit.

moral or spiritual worth.

traces of these 'peculiar psychical traits.' would be likely to spring from a single Although earlier readers seldom or never if misguided conviction noted the significance of the passages which reveal Fox's extraordinary conbelow the level of consciousness, trans- in his sect decreased and the solid element a personality possessed of rare moral and period of Quaker history, but there were of making, he knew not how, an impres- and counter bombardments of tracts. of solitary wanderings up and down the the Presbyterians. A great dispute with country, that the revelation came to him of his fallowship and direct personal comMarch 4, 1658, from which the Quakers of his fellowship and direct personal communion with God, of the ever present spark of divinity in man, and finally of his ordination as a prophet to preach this says: twentieth century Fox's religious experience does not seem in any way rehe was surrounded by the atmosphere of Puritan England, where doctrinal religion had reached its height in the elabo rate creed of the Presbyterians, his "openings" into a first hand religion assume a different aspect. While, as has been mentioned, there were others who had come to a vague understanding of the principle of the "Inward Light," it cannot but be a new and precious revelation had been come in direct contact with the Boehmists or Familists, the two sects antedating the Quakers who held to doctrines similar to the latter, so that it may fairly

be conceded that his spiritual message came from within. That Fox was able to sway and convince men his intellectual superiors is perhaps as good testimony as there is of his possession of the psychic power which often accompanies an intensely emotional and highly sensitive nervous temperament. Nearly all contemporary accounts speak of his piercing glance Naturally his influence over the simple minded yeomen among whom much of his work was done was immense. Braithwaite says that often the ministers were afraid to face him. Fox himself wrote that the power of the Lord "Shook the earthly and airy spirit in which they held their profession of religion and worship, so that it was a dreadful thing unto them when it was told them, "The man in leathern breeches is come," and Mr. Braithwaite tells of Christopher Marshall, a minister at Woodkirk, who believed that Fox carried bottles about him which bewitched people into following him and rode a great black horse which spirited him away threescore miles in a moment. It is not surprising to learn that the divine who held this

intelligent theory had been trained by our own John Cotton. A characteristic which probably helped Fox in his evangelical work but has antagonized intelligent critics was his extraordinary spiritual vanity. Mr. Braithwaite points out that, contrary to most religious reformers, he seems at no time to have been overcome with a sense of his own sin or unworthiness. All his spiritual travail was in behalf of those about him. Carrying his doctrine of the high handed exhortations and harangues "Inward Light" to a fanatical extreme, he seems to have regarded himself as sinless and intallible. So highly developed a self-confidence naturally gave force and authority to his preaching, but it acteristic recklessness declared that led him into ludicrous and unfortunate there was no reason for placing Fox extremes of conduct. He had a theory morally or intellectually above Ludowick that his spiritual powers enabled him to Muggleton or Joanna Southcote," and a know intuitively what others acquire more recent writer, following in the great only by patient study. His fondness for historian's footsteps, says that his journal displaying imaginary linguistic accomdrew ridicule down upon his head. Durqualities in it to command the admiration ing a trip through Wales he writes in his of a brilliant stylist like Macaulay, but diary in perfect seriousness that "it was a noted thing generally amongst people that when I came still I brought rain . and as far as Truth had spread

enough and pleasant showers . . When there is a drought they generally will be more likely to find in it evidence of look for the Quakers' General Meetings. a fairly good if not remarkable mind, for then they know they shall have rain, and as they receive the Truth and become forced into its struggle for expression by fruitful unto God, they receive from Him their fruitful seasons also." Mr. There was a dual personality in Fox, Braithwaite's comment is that his "sense which may account for his often being of unity with the creation was quite strong enough to make him believe in by contemporaries who were but slightly the meteorological effects of a good pigotry Fox was as guilty as his Puritan ontemporaries. He was no more tolerant than the Parliament which drove Cromto have liberty but none will give it. chanting "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of eration. It seems almost impossible to Yet there was a stratum of unravel a character like his in which which he did was probably due to the fac

when his defects hampered him the least ception and exposition of the mystical and his good qualities were the most The first followers whom Fox gathered about him had only a few of the qualities which afterward became synonymous with the word Quaker. They were always earnest and fearless, but the mildness, toleration and good sense which were later equally characteristic of the Quakers they did not, as a rule, have. In these early days the company contained a good many "airy" spirits, whose hysterical actions and strange "testimonies" brought the embryo sect into disrepute and themselves into jail. Richard Sale, a convert in 1654, astonished the town of Chester by entering it barefoot and barelegged, dressed in sackcloth, with "ashe on his head, sweet flowers in his right hand and stinking weeds in his left." Later he went through the same town at noon with a lighted candle in his hand: This pilgrimage was supposed to be a 'testimony" as to the uselessness of candle Jane Holmes, another early convert, who at first was the instrument of many "convincements," later fell into a wild, airy spirit, which was exalted above the cross, which kicked against reproof and would not come to judgment. sober "publishers" reasoned with her, but Thus there was seldom a time when a were unable to subdue the "wild spirit. considerable number of them were not in Fox, although sometimes guilty of "atelness" himself, always saw the undesirability of hysteria in his followers and set effect their release than exhibitions of his face against it. The only exception to this seems to have been his countenancing of the testimony of going naked through the streets. which many early Quakers felt themselves called to make Mr. Braithwaite suggests that Fox's attitude in the matter may have been due

Even from the first there was always a

minority of sane and, for that age, well balanced men among the Quakers. sive contribution to the religious progress which was a favorite recreation of Puritan emerged triumphant. Alexander Parker, one of the debaters, recounting this fray "We had a gallant charge upon truth to his fellow men. Viewed from the them and got the victory through the love of our God. And the Major-General was very loving: and when he passed forth markable, but when we remember that did take Gervase Benson by the hand, and afterward all the rest vanished and fled away; and we got their places, and sat us down, some of us in the place where the Major-General sat, and others in the priests' places: and all went away, and we were left alone and had the day; all were dashed and silent."

Quakers up to the height of their developdoubted that Fox honestly believed that ment. In the year 1660, at which it stops, they were just beginning to assume the made to him. Mr. Braithwaite says that form of a religious society. Fox had no it has not been established that Fox idea of founding a sect; he regarded himbefore his spiritual awakening had ever self as the prophet of a universal spiritual truth. But the nature of his teachings tended to draw his followers together and away from the world and the tendency was strengthened by persecution. In this process of evolution Fox developed a talent for organization. With that, coupled with his intuitive feeling for the right side of moral problems, he unconciously laid the foundations of the organization which was to grow and em-brace and influence men far more able than himself. The Friends never had in England the opportunities for public life which they found in the Colonies. In the chaos which preceded the Restoration such a day seemed to be dawning, but it never came. Mr. Braithwaite says: "In this year of continually changing authorities the political prospects of Quakerism varied from month to month. If Sir Henry Vane had succeeded in establishing a stable equilibrium between the Rump and the army an era of religious liberty might have been inaugurated. The hopes of Friends ran high during the last weeks of May.

The present volume does not bring the

The first months after Charles's accession seemed equally promising. The new monarch was easy going and favored toleration. He did not even quarrel with the Quakers about the troublesome hat testimony and allowed Thomas Moore, a Quaker and a former justice, to enter his presence without uncovering. Fox wrote that "the King was willing that one ort of the dissenting people should have their liberty, and that we might have it as soon as any, because they were sensible of our sufferings in the former Powers' days." He claims further that an instrument confirming the liberty of the Friends had been drawn up and was awaiting the signature of the King. Then came the uprising of the "Fifth Monarchy" people, an extreme Puritan sect. The loyalty of the Quakers was again suspected and persecution recommended Readers who have become interested in the progress of this excellent history of the Quakers will look forward with leasure to the appearance of Dr. Jones's and Mr. Braithwaite's next volume, which will deal with the Quakerism of the Restoration, the period of fullest development

and most bitter persecution

tress of a Missouri Town. From the Kansas City Star. A woman once held the office naster of Columbia, Mo., for thirty years, woman office holder in the State. It probably was the longest term of any Mrs. Anne Gentry distributed the mail carried to Columbia in stage coaches from 1838 until 1868. She received as ner pay one-half of the proceeds of all the stamps she sold. Mrs. Gentry was the daughter of Nicholas Hawkins, dier in the Revolutionary war, and the

wife of Col. Richard Gentry, who was killed in army service in Florida. Col. Richard Gentry was postmaster War issued a proclamation calling on Gov. Boggs of Missouri for 600 volunteers for service against the Seminole Indians i Florida. The first regiment for that service was raised in Columbia by Col. Gentry. Afterward four more companies, two of Indians, were recruited and added to the first. Col. Gentry took the companies to Florida in October of that year, and there soon after, the Colonel was killed in

Thomas Hart Benton, United State Senator, was Col. Gentry's closest friend. He at once used his influence to have the widow appointed postmistress of Columbia, and obtained the appointment from Almos Kendall, the Postmaster-General

Mrs. Gentry conducted the post office and a tavern together. It stood in the very centre of the town and was known as Gentry's Tavern. The mail came to Mrs. Gentry by a stage which covered the route from St. Louis to Independence It was supposed to arrive every day, but floods and other troubles sometimes made the interval between mails two or three

Another woman succeeded Mrs. Gentry in the post office at Columbia. She was Mrs. Frances Lathrop, wife of the first president of the University of Missouri, and mother of Gardiner Lathrop of Kan-

Covina correspondence Los Angeles Times. Horace Smith, a prospector, who and unaly makes a visit to the Covina Valley nualy makes a visit to the Covina Val from the fastnesses of the Sierra Mal Mountains, says that the tree squirt skunks and practically all other ania found in the interior wilds have forsathe mountains and have come down the foothills, where they are burrow deep in the earth to protect themsel from a great storm that is brewing, prospector is borne out in his statem by several old mountaineers who have ticed the same thing.

"I have noticed this fear on the form a make the same thing, and the prospector, said the prospector, each time there has been a storm in interior mountains."

Woman Succeeds Husband as Assessor Ban Jose correspondence San Francisc

of Lewis A. Spitzer, who dropped dealis post of duty Thursday after he thirty years of service to the county, this morning appointed by the Boar Supervisors to the position of County sessor, made vacant by her husb death.

Santa Clara county is the first to a woman assessor or a woman in the principal positions other than Superintendent of Schools. The